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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, May 24, 1803.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON THE USE OF FIRE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

TRAVELLERS tell us of ſome ſavage tribes in warm climates, who have no knowledge of the uſe of fire ; but dread it and flee from it, in the ſuppoſition that it is a creature of a ſpiteful nature, that will bite and deſtroy them. However ſtrange this may appear, it is not altogether improbable. If a number of children male and female ſhould be left on ſome warm iſland, the ſpontaneous productions of whoſe luxuriant ſoil ſhould feed and ſupport them, and ſhould there grow up and propagate the ſpecies, ſecluded from the reſt of mankind ; in the event of fire, kindled in their ſight by lightning, or, as it ſometimes happens, from the intenſity of the rays of the ſun, they would gaze upon it with pleaſing wonder ; they would approach and touch the beautiful flame ; —when the inſtant pain from the burn would cauſe them to retreat with conſternation and diſmay. Long would they remember the venomous bite of this ſtrange ſerpent ; they would tell the frightful tale to their children ; and ſeveral generations might paſs away, before any one of them would obtain any knowledge of the uſe of fire, or even venture to enkindle it.

The ancient fable of Promotheus, that he ſtole fire from heaven, might probably have originated under circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe which have now been mentioned. It is not unlikely that Promotheus, living among a ſavage people and poſſeſſing ſome burniſhed convex ſubſtance, by means whereof he was able to converge the rays of the ſun and bring them to a focus, had enkindled fire, from time to time, among the leaves and in ſight of the ſavages ; and had gradually taught them to kindle and uſe it. Hence he was accuſed of ſacrilege, and the fable ſays that a vulture is eternally feeding on his liver : ſo it has been believed that Fauſtus, the inventer of printing, was a wizard, and that he was carried off by the devil.

Vulcan, a deity of no inconſiderable notoriety among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and who is repreſented in the pagan mythology, as labouring in fire and forging thunderbolts for Jove, obtained his title to godſhip, by inſtructing ſome ignorant nation in the application of fire to mechanical uſes. The wondering ſavage, taught to ſmelt the ore, to forge the precious iron, and to mould it into ploughſhares and pruning-hooks and the various inſtruments for domeſtic uſe, was naturally led to place his inſtructor in theſe uſeful arts, in the rank of gods. Indeed his claim to be fixed among the ſtars was much better than that of the ancient Hero, whom the pagans adored under the name of Mars ; who roſe to the poſſeſſion of divine honours over heaps of ſlain, and whoſe " hands were full of blood."

The *ante-deluvian* Vulcan was Tubal-Cain. He appears to be the firſt artificer in *iron ;* and as he was of the ſixth generation from Adam, ſeveral centuries muſt have paſſed away before mankind attained to the ſkill of manufacturing that moſt precious metal.

Though the world is almoſt ſix thouſand years old, every age is ſtill making ſome addition to the ſtock of human knowledge, reſpecting the mechanical uſes of fire.—The wiſeſt men of antiquity, a Socrates, a Pythagoras, or even a Solomon, could no wiſe have imagined the aſtoniſhing effects, which are produced by a ſingle ſpark of fire, in the inſtances of its application to gun-powder :*—and much leſs the poſſibility of diverting the courſes and ſhielding men from the fatal effects of lightning ; which has been evinced by the diſcoveries of the *American Promotheus*, Doctor Franklin.

The various kinds of *ſteam*-machines are alſo of modern invention. The irreſiſtible force ariſing from the expanſion of confined air ; and the power of fire to produce ſuch expanſion, either ſuddenly or gradually, as beſt ſuits the purpoſes of man, give room for an endleſs variety of uſeful mechanical inventions ; which may probably be multiplying and improving as long as the world ſhall ſtand. In a word, how to warm apartments with the leaſt poſſible quantities of fuel ; how to apply fire to all the mechanical uſes of which it is capable ; and how to govern, check and extinguiſh it in the moſt eaſy and expeditious manner, is an inexhauſtible ſcience, in which mankind will be always advancing and improving.

M.

* Gun-powder was invented by Roger Bacon, an English Friar, in the year 1280. Sixty years after its invention, it was first suggested as useful in war, by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.

Political.

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

TOM PAINE has recommenced his "*uſeful labours*," and again addreſſed the citizens of the United States through the medium of the Aurora. In that paper of this morning we are favoured with his "*Letter the Sixth*" to the citizens of the United States. This letter, like moſt of his other productions ſince his arrival in the country, is compoſed principally of encomiums upon himſelf and upon his projects for reforming the world, and abuſe of General Waſhington's adminiſtration. The only thing worthy of notice in this publication is a copy of the *whole* of Mr. Jefferſon's affectionate letter of invitation to Paine. We have marked in *Italics* that part of which was laſt ſummer publiſhed in this country, from European newſpapers, and which was made the theme of a ſeries of eſſays in this Gazette. Several things in this affectionate letter from the greateſt *Philoſopher* to the greateſt *Blaſphemer* in the world deſerve the ſerious attention of the people of the United States. As it will no longer be a queſtion with any one whether Mr. Jefferſon really wrote ſuch a letter to his table companion and boſom friend, we preſume the democrats, eſpecially thoſe of them who profeſs chriſtianity, will find much edification in peruſing this brotherly epiſtle. It will be noticed that Mr. Jefferſon became preſident of the United States on the 4 h of March 1801, and that he delayed no longer than till the 18th of the ſame month before he gave orders to one of the ſhips of the navy to "*receive and accommodate*" his friend and correſpondent. By the firſt ſentence of the letter it appears that theſe loving and congenial ſpirits had been previouſly in habits of uninterrupted correſpondence. No leſs than four kind epiſtles between the 1ſt and the 16th of October! By the part immediately ſubſequent, it is evident that they had been plotting ſome vaſt ſchemes of reform, which, inſtead of "*waſting the energies of the people*," will probably contribute to the "*multiplication of the human race*," and to the extinction of ſuperſtition and prieſt-craft throughout the world.—But we keep the reader too long from the letter itſelf. Here it follows. We know not in what fit of intoxication the Blaſphemer was induced to make it public. His friend, the Philoſopher, will not thank him for it.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18, 1801.

DEAR SIR,

Your letters of Oct. 1ſt, 4th, 6th 16th, came duly to hand, and the papers which they covered were according to your permiſſion, publiſhed in the news-papers and in a pamphlet, and under your own name. Theſe papers contain preciſely our principles, and I hope they will be generally recognized here. Determined as we are to avoid, if poſſible, waſting the energies of our people in war and deſtruction, we ſhall avoid implicating ourſelves with the powers of Europe, even in ſupport of principles which we mean to purſue. They have ſo many other intereſts different from ours that we muſt avoid being entangled in them.—We believe we can enforce thoſe principles as to ourſelves by peaceable means, now that we are likely to have our public councils detached from foreign views. The return of our citizens from the phrenzy into which they had been wrought, partly by ill conduct in France, partly by artifices practiſed upon them, is almoſt extinct, and will, I believe, become quite ſo. But theſe details, too minute and long for a letter, will be better developed by Mr. Dawſon the bearer of this, a member of the late congreſs, to whom I refer you for them. He goes in the Maryland ſloop of war, which will wait a few days at Havre to receive his letters to be written on his arrival at Paris. *You expreſſed a wiſh to get a paſſage to this country in a public veſſel. Mr. Dawſon is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back if you can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning.* Rob. R. Livingſton is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary to the republic of France, but will not leave this, till we receive the ratification of the convention by Mr. Dawſon. *I am in hopes you will find us returned generally to ſentiments worthy of former times. In theſe it will be your glory to have ſteadily laboured and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your uſeful labours and to reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations is my ſincere prayer. Accept aſſurances of my high eſteem and affectionate attachment.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FROM THE SAME.

IT is well recollected, that when the preſent ruling party were the minority, they uniformly manifeſted a ſtrong anxiety that the government of the United States ſhould afford aſſiſtance for the promotion of the cauſe of liberty in France. This diſpoſition was ſtrikingly diſplayed by Mr. Monroe when miniſter of that country, and by the ſupport and approbation which his conduct received from the Jefferſonian ſect after he had been diſmiſſed by preſident Waſhington, and alſo by the appointment, which he has lately received, of miniſter extraordinary to the courts of France, Spain, or wherever he may find his ſervices required. Mr. Monroe was entruſted with the conduct of our moſt important concerns, when they demanded prudence, ſound diſcretion, and firmneſs; but he manifeſted ſuch entire deſtitution of theſe requiſites, as involved this country in much difficulty, and, but for his recal, might have produced our ruin. To plunge this country into the war with France againſt England, and moſt of the nations of Europe, was an object fairly evinced, and openly advocated.—It was ſtrongly urged, that the United States ſhould afford men and money, for the aſſiſtance of our "*dear allies*," and it was generally offered by Mr. Monroe, to give up a neceſſary and important right, guaranteed by our then exiſting treaty with France; and alſo to open not only our public treaſury, but alſo thoſe of the ſtates, and of individuals, to aid French rapacity in enſlaving and plundering the other nations of Europe. This is evident in almoſt every page of Mr. Monroe's defence. A few extracts however, will ſuffice, to evince his zeal to promote the intereſt of his country.

Thus he wrote to the committee of public ſafety Oct. 25, 1794.

"It is my duty to inform you that I
" am under no inſtruction to complain of,
" or requeſt the repeal of, the decree au-
" thoriſing a departure from the 23 and
" 24 articles of the treaty of amity and
" commerce;" [theſe articles ſtipulated, that *free ſhips ſhall make free goods*, and that all goods ſhall be free except thoſe that are termed contraband; and ſpecified what articles ſhall be deemed contraband. The French government had paſſed a decree authorizing their ſhips, privateers, and cruizers to pay no attention to theſe articles, and thus let looſe their whole naval force upon our defenceleſs commerce,]
" on the contrary I well know, that if,
" upon conſideration, after the experi-
" ment made, you ſhould be of opinion,
" that it produces any ſolid benefit to the
" Republic, the American Government
" will not only bear the departure with
" patience, but with *pleaſure!*"

The plain language of all this is,—break your treaty with us—capture our ſhips—plunder us of our property, beat and impriſon our ſeamen, and if, on conſideration, it is of any benefit to the REPUBLIC, we ſhall bear it with PLEASURE. This was the language of an *American Miniſter!*—and that miniſter is again ſent to the ſame country, with *two millions of dollars* to purchaſe—what?—*the permiſſion of enjoying our own rights!!!!*

But again—Mr. Monroe wrote thus to the Secretary of State, on the 20th November 1794.

"I was invited by the diplomatic mem-
" bers of the committee of public ſafety
" to a conference on a new topic: I was

" informed it was their intention to preſs
" the war againſt England in particular ;
" but that they were diſtreſſed for funds,
" and aſked could any aid be obtained
" from the United States ? I told them I
" was ſatisfied if it was in their power, *it*
" *would be rendered.*" This, it will be noted, was after our declaration of *Neutrality*.

In his ſubſequent communications to the diplomatic members of the committee of public ſafety, he obſerves,

" It is the wiſh of the French Republic to obtain, *by loan*, a ſum of money
" from the United States of America to
" enable it to proſecute the war.

" This is to be expected from three fources ; the General government, the State governments, and from individuals.

" The French cauſe and the French nation are greatly regarded in America,
" and I am perſuaded ſome money may be
" obtained, and perhaps a very reſpectable
" ſum from the three ſources above mentioned."

Thus it was that Mr. Monroe's communications to the French Government conſtantly encouraged the hope, that the United States would contribute to ſupport the expenſes of the war, and in the repreſentations to his own government he ſtrongly and conſtantly urged the meaſure. He ſays to the Secretary of State—" I ſincere-
" ly wiſh we may aſſiſt them if poſſible,
" and am perſuaded the people would
" cheerfully bear a tax, the product of
" which was to be applied to the French
" Republic," and then tells the committee of public ſafety, that " the ſum which
" might be raiſed in America, would in his
" judgment, be conſiderable."

All this Mr. Monroe well knew, was a direct departure from our neutral declaration, and the courſe we were bound to purſue ; but it was a favorite plan of the Jefferſon party to lend money to France, and involve the country in the war. The ſucceſs of this plan however, was fruſtrated by Preſident Waſhington, and the mortification and regret of the party have been eminently conſpicuous. Now raiſed to power they ſeem determined to perſevere in their ſyſtem, ſo far as circumſtances will allow, and Mr. Monroe has already departed with *two million of dollars* to be expended, as he ſhall judge proper, among our " good allies" and " generous friends," the French.

From a late North-Carolina Paper.

THE PLATFORM OF FEDERALISM.

MR. GROVE, one of the Repreſentatives of the State of North-Carolina, in the late Congreſs of the United States, having declined a re election ; a number of candidates have offered themſelves, as uſual, to the notice of their fellow-citizens, through the medium of the newſpapers. One of theſe is Mr. S. D. Purviance, who appears to be a man of talents and independence ; and a Federaliſt of the " *old ſchool.*" He thus gives his opinion in an addreſs to the electors :—

" If preferring the form of government adopted by the people of the United States, to any other form of government, deſignates the Republican character, I am then a *Republican*, for I think the rules of action reſulting from that form more ſafe for the liberties and more advantageous to the intereſts of our country than any other. But if a determination to ſupport the conſtitution, which is the great bond of our union, and the only pillar on which our government ſtands, be Federaliſm, I am a *Federaliſt*. If " with reverence I deem" the ſage and politic counſels of Waſhington, and the prudent and wholeſome adminiſtration of Adams, preferable to " the chimerical vagaries of a ſublimated fancy," or the viſionary ſpeculations of an unpractiſed theoriſt, be Federaliſm, I am a *Federaliſt*. If preferring " that firm and energetic ſpirit," which, while it preſerved " pure and undefiled" the civil and religious liberties of the people, maintained alſo the national dignity of America, and raiſed her political conſequence, to a height before unknown—If, I ſay, preferring this ſpirit of adminiſtration, to that feeble and temporiſing policy which would proſtrate the dignity of our country—If preferring it to that narrow minded ſelfiſhneſs, which would hazard the intereſt of five millions of people, from a fear and dread of injuring its own—If preferring it to that inſatiable thirſt for anarchy, which, not contented with deſtroying the fence which the conſtitution had erected around the liberties of the people, would alſo tear off the laſt hold which they had upon happineſs, by importing and cheriſhing in the boſom of our country the wretch who had calumniated the illuſtrious Waſhington, and blaſphemed his God—If this preference, I ſay, be Federaliſm, I AM A FEDERALIST.

" But although I am, and ever have been, in theſe reſpects a Federaliſt, I will take the liberty of repeating a ſentiment which many of you have heard me frequently expreſs—" that I will always be willing to ſecond and ſuſtain any propoſition, from whatever ſource it may derive its origin, which I might think conducive to the intereſt of my country, and will never be found advocating, from the mere ſpirit of party, any meaſure which might be prejudicial to its welfare."

Balance Closet.

In the American Mercury of the 12 h inſtant, publiſhed at Hartford, Mr. Babcock the editor, after declaring, in ſubſtance, that the democrats in Connecticut, tho' greatly defeated at the laſt election, are ſtill increaſing and will finally triumph, aſſumes the *prophetic* ſtyle and raves like one of the ancient Sybils, in the following terrific language :

" When all Calabria ſhakes beneath the
" feet of the people, it is much more dread-
" ful than the local eruptions of Veſu-
" vius and Etna. When the earth all a-
" round is falling in, tho' it be but ſlow-
" ly, the cruſt is continually growing thin-
" ner, and the poor wretches, without a
" place to caſt their eyes to for ſafety,
" muſt e'er long be ſwallowed up with ſud-
" den deſtruction, and there can be none to
" deliver. Let federal deceivers be aſſur-
" ed an extenſive fire is kindled under
" them, whoſe flames are increaſing, tho'
" there may be but few volcanoes exhibi-
" ting ebullitions.

Here a ſcene is diſcloſed, that is infinitely more horrible than the old gun-powder-plot. Surely every federal republican muſt ſtand aghaſt ;—his teeth chattering in his head and his hair briſtling on end.

What ! Is Connecticut ſhaking like Calabria in the neighbourhood of ſome hidden Volcano ?—Is the earth all around falling in ?—Is the cruſt on which the people ſtand, continually growing thinner ?—Is an extenſive ſubterraneous fire kindled ?—Are its flames increaſing ?—Are ſeveral volcanoes exhibiting ebullitions ; and are many more operating in ſecret ?——All this muſt be truly tremendous.

While we ſuſpect that citizen Babcock, ſcorched in his imagination by the ſulphurous fires which he ſo feelingly deſcribes, has rather overcharged the picture, we are conſtrained to acknowledge the aptneſs of his ſimilies. His comparing Jacobinical principles, the general diffuſion whereof would be ſubverſive of the bonds of civil ſociety, to *volcanoes*, is a thought entirely juſt, tho' not new.

DEMOCRATIC CUNNING.

From a ſtatement which appears in the laſt Bee, it would ſeem that the elections in Connecticut are conducted much after the manner of legiſlative buſineſs—that the votes are not given for two rival candidates, but that a ſingle candidate is held up, and the votes taken in the *affirmative* and in the *negative—for* and *againſt* his election.

We ſhould like to know what the Bee means by votes " againſt Trumbull." We aver there are no ſuch votes given in Connecticut. If it means, that the candidate who was held up in oppoſition to, or " againſt" Trumbull, received 8,071 votes, the ſtatement is abſolutely falſe. The whole number of votes for Kirby, was but 7,848.

" I don't know how to remove theſe large ſtones," ſaid a labourer on a turnpike road. " Call them federaliſts, and they will ſoon be *removed*," replied a by-ſtander.

Agricultural.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Extract of a letter from JOSEPH BARREL. *Esq. to the corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.*

PLEASANT-HILL, JAN. 1, 1803.

"I HAVE, for several years, made experiments on potatoes, (some of which I communicated to the society) and from them I am fully convinced, that small potatoes are as good for seed as large, that three in a hill are better than a larger quantity, that cut potatoes are better than whole, and that the eyes are best of all.

"The past season I planted my potatoe-fields chiefly with eyes, and had, in some parts, a prodigious increase, and in the field throughout, full as large a crop as any of my neighbors, although they planted from eight to ten bushels on an acre; and I planted a short half bushel on an acre, and if I had cut the eyes carefully, I am sure there would not have been a peck to an acre. In this method there will be an immense saving of more than nineteen-twentieths of the seed which is well worth the attention of every farmer who dares to differ from the practice of his father. My overseer, wanting faith in this method, planted a single large potatoe, with many eyes, in a hill, and it produced only thirty-four potatoes of all sizes."

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE GLORY AND THE PREDICTED FALL AND RUIN OF BABYLON.

BABYLON, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, within the limits of the present Turkish empire, and at no great distance from the city Bagdad, has afforded a most illustrious instance, as well of the truth of scripture prophecy, as of the perishing nature of all worldly grandeur.—This city was founded by Nimrod, a grandson of Ham, who was one of the sons of Noah. He was "a mighty hunter," and after rendering himself popular by his stratagems and prowess in destroying wild beasts of prey, he subdued the tribes of men and bowed their necks beneath his regal sceptre. The sacred historian remarks, that the beginning of his kingdom was Babel. Babylon, begun by Nimrod where old Babel stood, was enlarged, enriched and embellished by his successors, till, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, its splendor surpassed description. It was four-square; and sixty miles in circumference. Its walls were eighty seven feet thick, and three hundred and fifty feet high. Its gates were of brass;—its gardens, supported in the air at the height of between three and four hundred feet;—planted with orange and other fruit-trees, and decorated with every flower, shrub and vegetable that could charm the senses, were an astonishing specimen of the art and power of man. That city was the cradle, or the birth-place of learning and the sciences. In the observatories, on the summits of its lofty towers, astronomy was studied some centuries before the time of Abram. The wealth of the East, wrung from its owners by extortions and conquests, was poured into this reservoir:—thither were conveyed the golden vessels of Solomon's temple and all the riches of Jerusalem and Tyre.

While Babylon was at the height of her power and grandeur;—while, in the confident expectation of endless prosperity, she was "singing like an harlot," the holy Seers of Palestine predicted her fall and ruin. Jeremiah prophesied concerning Babylon, "It shall not be inhabited, but it shall be wholly desolate." Isaiah foretold that Babylon should be destroyed and "never again inhabited; but wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures."

Events have strikingly corresponded to these predictions. Five hundred and thirty eight years before the christian era, Babylon was taken by Cyrus; when Belshazzer the king was slain. By a series of subsequent calamities, that superb city was laid in ruins; and has long since become a den of serpents. In the time of Augustus, the city was almost deserted. The Persian Kings, in the second or third century, while the walls were still standing, used the city as a great *park* in which they kept and hunted wild beasts. At last, the walls and the towers, which were builded of brick and hewn stone cemented together with *bitumen*, crumbled and fell; and the fragments of those immense piles overspread the ground. Benjamin, a Jew, who was there in the 12th century, said, "Babylon is now laid waste, and men fear to enter there on account of the serpents and scorpions." Another who visited the ruins in the year 1574, said, "They are so full of venomous creatures that no one dares approach nearer than half a league from them, except for two months in the winter, when these animals stir not from their holes." More modern travellers have given a similar account; adding that the ruins are so effaced and so widely spread, that it is impossible to tell exactly where the city stood.

Literary Notice.

THE public has been lately gratified by a valuable performance from a young clergyman of great abilities in this city. It is a disquisition on the character of Socrates, in which, though the subject is not wanting in antiquity, there is nothing trite and threadbare; on the contrary, the views which are taken in this performance, of the character of Socrates, are as new and original, as they are candid and ingenious.

This essay was suggested by a late publication of Dr. Priestly, in which a comparison is drawn between Socrates and Jesus. The Doctor is inclined to ascribe to Socrates all the merit which it has, for ages, been the fashion to ascribe *to him*, but he is not content with this. He is ever disposed to doubt, whether the thoughts and actions of this sage were not in some degree dictated by inspiration; and to raise him in this respect, to the level of the Hebrew prophets and the apostles.

These opinions of the Doctor have been weighed, with a learned and candid hand, by the author of this pamphlet. The character and conduct of Socrates, are arraigned at a much more severe tribunal, than ever sat in judgment on them before. The great difference between Socrates and Jesus, as well as between Socrates and some other eminent teachers of wisdom, are here exhibited in striking colours, and every impartial reader will probably rise from the perusal, with his veneration for Socrates considerably diminished.

In these times of political fervour, it is pleasant to turn from the scene of eternal wrangle and abuse, to the verdant fields of classical literature, and the writer of this pamphlet deserves the public gratitude in an eminent degree, for this as well as for his former publications.—His merit, indeed, will be very high, if he shall appear to have executed strict justice upon Socrates, since he will thus have rooted out as important and inveterate an error as ever infected the history of ancient times.

[*Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.*]

Miscellany.

From the N. Y. MORNING CHRONICLE.

ST. MICHAEL's CAVE.

AMONG the natural curioſities of Gibraltar and its vicinity, the Cave of St. Michael holds a diſtinguiſhed rank.—Superſtition has made it the ſcene of many ſtrange occurrences, and tradition has connected with its hiſtory adventures ſuited only to the fictions of romance. The ſanguinary conteſts that formerly ſubſiſted between the Moors and the Spaniards, abounded in events which, with a little coloring from fancy, are ſuppoſed to have originated theſe tales.

The following deſcription is from the journal of an American gentleman, by whom it has been lately viſited.

"The entrance into St. Michael's Cave is about 11 feet wide and 9 high, immediately opening into an irregular circle, the diameter of which is probably 60 feet, height 70. From your firſt entrance you deſcend an inclined plane 25 or 30 feet, by ſteps formed from the clay of the cave—here you view huge columns ſuſpended from the top of the cave, formed by the inceſſant dripping of the waters, and which being highly charged with calcareous matter, petrifies as it falls, giving a variety of duſky ſhades to the maſſy ſupporters of the roof. One of theſe columns muſt have been at leaſt 40 feet in length and 10 in circumference, and in whoſe formation the tardy hand of petrifaction might vie with the fineſt architecture; whilſt their beauty not only defies, but is heightened by the ravages of time. The columns of the Saint's Cave alone riſe ſuperior to this common deſtroyer. Nearly in the centre of the firſt apartment we found a vaſe handſomely formed, and filled with remarkably fine water, which, filtering through, and dripping from the upper part of the rock, becomes perfectly pure and cold, affording a delightful refreſhment. 'Tis thus that nature, even in her moſt ſportive moments, evinces her friendſhip for the curious and enterpriſing. Many ſmall arched chapels are ſeen on either ſide of the apartment, and the gloomy magnificence of the whole was much increaſed by the reflection from the light of our torches.

"My imagination carried me into the mouldering ruins of a gothic cathedral, where, againſt that column which now ſupported me, the enthuſiaſt has opened her nightly oriſons; but the exceſſive damps chilled my fancy, and powerfully aſſailed my piety, forcing me to acknowledge my unwillingneſs to attend veſpers with my *imaginary* NUNS.

"After refreſhing ourſelves, we found to the eaſtward a ſecond entrance, ſimilar to the one in which we had been admitted. Our journey was ſoon interrupted by diſcovering that we were on the very brink of a precipice, which preſented to our view (by the aſſiſtance of large rolls of greaſed paper lighted, and thrown down) a ſecond circular room; its perpendicular deſcent about 25 feet. On returning, we diſcovered a ſmall opening in the rock, which admitted but one perſon to creep in: it was with difficulty and danger, we purſued this narrow winding paſſage for about 30 feet, (in ſome places 3 or 4 feet perpendicular) when we were received into the apartment we had juſt been viewing from above. This was alſo handſomely arched, and curiouſly wrought, but preſented few columns; its length 50 feet, breadth 30, heighth 35 or 40. At the ſouthern extremity, we were again carried into a third narrower entrance, which alſo led to a precipice; its depth unknown; the light of our torches and fire-balls of greaſed paper, gave us a view of almoſt 90 feet perpendicular. On our return from this narrow paſſage we diſcovered two pools of water, the largeſt about 9 feet in diameter, depth uncertain: the chryſtal ſtreams of the golden age, could not have ſurpaſſed them in purity.

"From this ſecond apartment, we deſcended into a third, by a perpendicular deſcent of about 10 feet, length 20 feet, breadth 12, height 12 or 15. From this we returned to our firſt ſtarting place; and after having viſited the friendly vaſe, and poured libations to the Naiad of the fount we purſued our journey ſouthward, deſcending into ſeveral ſimilar chambers; but, the offenſive and humid atmoſphere—the difficulty in deſcending, and the certainty of not being able to penetrate much deeper without ſtrong and lengthy cords, induced us to return. In all of the chambers, we found innumerable quantities of bats.

"At 6 P. M. we left the Cave of Saint Michael, reſolving to pay it a ſecond and more ſatisfactory viſit when we ſhould be better prepared to explore its receſſes."

Improvements, &c.

An obliging correspondent has furnished the editors of the Balance with the following

DIRECTIONS

FOR PURIFYING A LOADED SHIP WITHOUT REMOVING THE CARGO.

TAKE a caſk that will hold 100 gallons or more, with one head out—ſet it below in any part of the veſſel—put into this caſk one buſhel of unſlacked lime—add to this 60 gallons of boiling water, after diſſolving 30 pounds of pot or pearl-aſhes therein—this ſhould be done as quick as poſſible—then ſhut the hatches, and make the ſhip tight—in this ſituation, let the veſſel remain until the next day, and then diſcharge the air by means of the Air-Pump Ventilator. By this time the lime will be ſettled in the caſk, and the water or ley, will be very clear—dip it out carefully, and, after drawing the boxes out of one of the ſhip's pumps, ſend it thro' that channel into the pump-well.

From the WILMINGTON MIRROR.

THE TYRIAN DYE.

ANCIENT writers have greatly celebrated this particular kind of dye for its excellence in dying ſcarlet, crimſon and purple, but unfortunately for the world, the knowledge of procuring the materials of this dye has been long loſt, perhaps for near two thouſand years. Yet writers on the ſubject have mentioned ſeveral circumſtances reſpecting it that may lead to a rediſcovery of the method of procuring it, to wit, That it was procured from the ſea and from ſome kind of fiſh; and that it was attended by this peculiar quality or property that the oftener any ſtuff dyed with it was waſhed, the more bright and beautiful the color grew. Directed by theſe circumſtances and reflecting on them when I often viſited the ſea ſhore for the benefit of the air when I was in a bad ſtate of health, I tried ſome experiments on the large *ſea-nettle*, which were caſt on the ſhore by the fiſhermen, and thereby as they lay on the beach in the ſun exhibited ſome appearances of being the ſame of that excellent and celebrated dye, by dying ſeveral ſmall pieces of woollen, cotton, ſilk and linen cloth in a liquid which abounds in thoſe creatures. The liquid dyed all thoſe articles a bright and beautiful purple; and upon having them frequently waſhed afterwards, I found the color grew more bright and beautiful every time they were waſhed, ſo that I was thereby induced to believe theſe creatures to be the true ſource of the Tyrian dye, and if ſo there is little doubt but our country will afford an ample ſupply of it, for all the manufacturing world, as theſe *nettles* abound in many of our bays along the ſea coaſt. And I hope that theſe hints will induce ſome perſon ſkilled in dying, and dye ſtuffs, to examine and fully aſcertain, whether thoſe large *ſea nettles*, are or not, the true genuine ſource of the Tyrian dye. The importance of this article to the manufacturing nations, and particularly to our own country, renders it worthy of a full in-

veſtigation, which perhaps no one could ſo well do, as a perſon ſkilled in dying and dye ſtuffs. Dye ſtuffs are ſo neceſſary in manufactories, and manufactories are ſo neceſſary in promoting agriculture, which ſupplies moſt of the materials uſed by the manufacturer, that I may ſtill adhere with propriety to my ſignature of

AGRICULTUS.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

>>>>>>>@@@<<<<<<<

Hudson, *May* 24, 1803.

Statement of Votes given by the Freemen of Connecticut for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq.	14,375
Ephraim Kirby, Eſq.	7,848
Scattering,	838

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Treadwell, Eſq.	13,148
William Hart, Eſq.	6057
Scattering,	838

The Aſſiſtants, Treaſurer and Secretary, are all federaliſts.

In the Connecticut Courant, the ſubjoined remarks follow the ſtatement of votes :—

" On the reſult of the Election we congratulate the friends of the genuine principles of the adminiſtrations of Waſhington and Adams. Connecticut, always unſhaken in her elevated courſe, has again given a ſignal proof that neither the artifices of the leaders in revolution, nor the execrated vengeance of thoſe who " feel power and forget right," can turn her to the right hand nor to the left from the path wherein ſhe has ſteadily progreſſed in honor and proſperity.

" The two firſt Magiſtrates, every member of the firſt branch of the Legiſlature, more than three quarters of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and a majority of the freemen in four fifths of the towns are decided Federaliſts. On ſuch a phalanx, we rely with entire confidence for the preſervation of our great and invaluable intereſts."

The Meeting-Houſe in Weſtfield, Maſſachuſetts, was recently ſet on fire by ſome incendiary, and conſumed. This is excellent encouragement for Tom Paine to purſue his " uſeful labors."

NEW-YORK, 16th May, 1803.

MR. COLEMAN,

Sir, I am requeſted by our Miniſter in France to communicate publicly, that he had on the 11th March received the moſt flattering letter, in anſwer to one addreſſed by him to the Firſt Conſul, on the ſubject of our debts, &c. in which the moſt full and complete aſſurances are given, that every letter of the convention ſhall be punctually complied with. That their finances are in the beſt ſituation, and capable of meeting all engagements ; and that even were it otherwiſe, though it ſhould ſubmit them to partial inconveniences, he would ſtrictly comply with the demands of juſtice ; and calls upon the Miniſter to make out the accounts of American claims, for which he promiſes a full and ready payment.—The miniſter adds, that he gives this early intelligence, becauſe it will probably come through other channels, as he intended to call the Americans at Paris together, the next day, and communicate it to them, in which caſe he feared that intereſted perſons might ſpeculate on the wants of thoſe who have already ſuffered too much by the delay. He concludes by ſaying, that without being abſolutely certain, he thought he might confide in theſe promiſes ſo ſolemnly made, and that he would preſs eagerly for their execution.

EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON.

THEFT IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. John D. Martin had put into the Saturday's mail a letter addreſſed to his correſpondent Henry P. Franklin, at Providence, R. I. and had had the precaution to take a witneſs with him to ſee it done ; the letter had been rated as double and thrown into the proper pigeon hole ; but on making up the mail afterwards for Providence this letter was miſſing. An alarm enſued and much ineffectual ſearch was made for it. Mr. Bauman the Poſt-Maſter, on being made acquainted with the circumſtances commenced an examination of the pockets of all the aſſiſtants in the office, but met with nothing to confirm his ſuſpicions againſt any one in particular. But Mr. Bauman going ſoon afterwards into the neceſſary, he there diſcovered a letter lying open in the bottom of the vault, which was procured and turned out to be the identical Providence letter, purporting to contain 800 dollars. He haſtily returned to the office with it in his hand, and it was recollected that one of the aſſiſtants, who had gone to breakfaſt, had taken occaſion to go into the yard ſoon after the alarm was given. He inſtantly ſent for him, and confronted him with the letter ; he denied it ſtill ; he was then taken before the police, and there he confeſſed his guilt. He added, that had Mr. Bauman proceeded far enough he would have found the money upon him at his firſt examination, as he had it then concealed in the knee of his pantaloons, but that in his perturbation he had ſeized the firſt moment after he reached home to throw it into the fire to prevent detection. This was found to be true, by queſtioning a little girl, who ſaw him burn paper directly after he came in. The name of this unhappy young man is William H. Burbidge, ſon of a foreigner who reſided ſome time ſince in Hartford, Connecticut. [*Evening Poſt.*]

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

The ſhip South-Carolina, captain Steele, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, arrived at this port yeſterday. We have received by her a file of Paris papers to the third of April, but they furniſh no news. An intelligent gentleman who came paſſenger in the South-Carolina, and who during his reſidence in France, has employed himſelf in noting, with much preciſion, the " paſſing tidings of the times," has obligingly favoured us with the following particulars :

Mr. Monroe had not arrived at Havre on the 6th of April.

General Bernadotte had *received inſtructions* to be in readineſs to take his departure for the United States in the month of May, as miniſter plenipotentiary. His retinue will be very numerous ; and the ſplendour of the embaſſy will, it is thought, be without any previous example in this country.

After the firſt day of Germinal (March 21) the current coin of the French Republic will bear the " image and ſuperſcription" of the Firſt Conſul.

Malta remained in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh ; and it was ſaid by ſome, that the French had relinquiſhed it for ſeven years.

The Iſland of Sardinia, according to report, had been purchaſed by the Engliſh government for thirty millions of *livres* ; but the French had expreſſed their determination to prevent the taking poſſeſſion thereof.

Couriers between England and France were frequent. Mr. Wright (a meſſenger) paſſed through Havre on the 28th March, on his way to Paris. On being queſtioned, What he thought of the preſent criſis ? he anſwered, It will be decided in a few days.

The number of Engliſhmen in Paris was computed at 15,000. They were leaving that city with much precipitation.

The preparations for war on the part of the French progreſſed ſlowly : and from this circumſtance as well as from the ſup-

poſition that Bonaparte would make ſome ſacrifices to his love of peace, hoſtilities were not expected to take place at preſent.

Twenty ſhips of the line were on the ſtocks at Breſt.

The Firſt Conſul having determined to put St. Domingo in the ſame ſtate as before the revolution, 50,000 troops were to be ſent there in the month of May.—The nephew of General Rochambeau was at Havre ready to ſail for the Cape. He will be the bearer of diſpatches for his uncle from the Firſt Conſul, which it is ſaid contain orders *not to ſpare* any of the negroes taken in rebellion! Touſſaint remained in confinement in the tower of Beſancon! All the negroes found in France were arreſted and taken on board the ſhips at Breſt.

Egypt was evacuated by the Britiſh on the 10th of February.

A ſecret Senatus Conſulta, it is ſaid, has increaſed the allowance of the Firſt Conſul to the immenſe ſum of thirty-ſix millions of livres per annum.

The veſſels fitted out for the expedition to Louiſiana were yet in the ports of the Batavian Republic. The Britiſh miniſter having declared that on their going out, the cruiſers of his nation would take poſſeſſion of them, is probably the cauſe of their detention. They have been ready for ſea more than five months.

[*Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

WVSHINGTON, MAY 13.

The following contents of letters received from Algiers, as late as the 21ſt of February, exhibit, we believe, the moſt authentic information:

The ſpecie ſent by the Government of the United States to the Dey of Algiers had been rejected by him, and naval ſtores demanded, conformably to our ſtipulations. The Dey threatened that unleſs this requeſt was complied with, war would be declared againſt the United States.

We underſtand that the Dey poſſeſſes the right of demanding ſtores; and that in conſequence of the requiſition effectual meaſures have been taken by the Government to furniſh them.

On the 9th of January the Dey declared war againſt France and Denmark, and ordered the conſuls of thoſe nations to depart from Algiers: but on the next day intimated to them that they might remain for ſome time. The Dey at the ſame time revoked the pacific arrangements made with France in Auguſt laſt, and demanded conſular preſents and two hundred thouſand dollars. In conſequence of theſe meaſures, all the French merchants had left the Regency.

In July the Dey demanded one hundred thouſand dollars, as an extraordinary preſent, from Denmark, who applied to Bonaparte, who inſtructed the French agent to interpoſe, at which the Dey was extremely indignant. A commodore from Denmark was expected at Algiers, and it was ſuppoſed that the claim of the Dey would in part be complied with.

Half of the ſum ſtipulated to be paid by Spain had arrived, and the remainder was expected, with an additional preſent of 40,000 dollars. In addition to this, the Dey demanded a ſhip of war to go on his affairs up the Levant, and forty braſs cannon.

One hundred and forty-five thouſand dollars is demanded of Great Britain for runaway ſlaves, without renouncing an old claim for 187,000 dollars.

On the 30th of January the corſairs were all in port.

On the 21ſt of February there arrived at Algiers a Spaniſh frigate, and conſul, with preſents to the value of 55,000 dollars, and ſpecie to the amount of 100,000 dollars.

Two corſairs were expected to ſail on the 22d of February.

[From the above ſtatement it appears that the United States are comparatively well treated by the Dey; and that there is reaſon to expect that either from motives of reſpect or fear, he will refrain from diſturbing our peace.] [*Nat. Intel.*]

GENERAL ORDERS.

ALBANY, APRIL 20th, 1803.

The Commander in Chief ſubmits it to the Brigadier Generals and officers commanding brigades to appoint the time for the annual reviews and inſpections of their reſpective brigades, in order that the convenience of the militia may be conſidered.

By an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, the Brigadier-Generals, and officers commanding brigades, are to attend the annual reviews and inſpections of their different regiments, and corps, to give ſuch orders as ſhall appear to them beſt calculated to improve the ſyſtem of military diſcipline eſtabliſhed by law, and for improvement in military exerciſe and manœuvres, and to give timely notice to the Major General of the diviſion to which they reſpectively belong of the times fixed for the annual reviews and inſpections; to the end, that he may have an opportunity of reviewing a portion thereof every year. By the ſtate act, the commanding officers of regiments and battallions are to make returns in due form, of their reſpective corps, to the officer commanding the brigade, within one month after the annual review and inſpection—together with a return of vacancies and other caſualties, naming therein the perſons entitled to promotion—from which laſt mentioned returns the brigadiers are to form brigade returns, and tranſmit the ſame to the Commander in Chief, on or before the firſt day of February, in every year, and as ſoon as may be to make brigade returns to the Major General of the diviſion.

As theſe duties are enjoined by law, and are eſſential to the public ſervice, the Commander in Chief expects they will be faithfully performed.

To prevent irregularities, and imperfections in returns, the Adjutant-General is directed to tranſmit blank forms to the different corps. It is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to regular promotion of officers, that their relative rank is aſcertained; Boards of officers are therefore to be appointed in each brigade, by the commanding officer thereof, for this purpoſe without delay. As appointments will in future, be made in the order that the returns of vacancies are received, it will be intereſting to the officers that thoſe returns be promptly made; and it is earneſtly recommended, that they be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office as early as the firſt of January, ſo that time may be afforded for completing the appointments and iſſuing the commiſſions in the courſe of the winter.

The Commander in Chief conceives it to be a peculiar duty, at this important criſis of public affairs, to exhort the militia to uſe every exertion to provide themſelves with arms, and for their improvement in military diſcipline and knowledge of tactics. Government relies upon them for national defence; and from the opinion the Commander in Chief entertains of their patriotiſm, he flatters himſelf it will be their firſt pride to render themſelves eminently worthy of the high confidence repoſed in them.

By order of his Excellency,

SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER,
Adjutant-General.

The Knell.

At Philadelphia, Gen. STEVENS T. MASON, one of the Senators of the ſtate of Virginia, in the Congreſs of the United States.

At Detroit, JOHN F. HANTRACK, Eſq. Colonel of the 1ſt Regiment, in the Army of the United States.

The Wreath.

THE MAID WITH BOSOM COLD.

BY WILLIAM SMYTH.

OF me they cry, I'm often told—
'See there the Maid with bosom cold!
'*Indifference* o'er her heart presides,
'And love and lovers she derides;
'Their idle darts, unmeaning chains,
'Fantastic whims and silly pains;
'In pride secure, in reason bold,
'See there the maid with bosom cold.'

Ah! ever be they thus deceiv'd!
Still be my bosom cold believ'd,
And never may enquiring eyes
Pierce through unhappy Love's disguise:
Yet could they all my bosom share,
And see each painful tumult there,
Ah! never should I then be told
That I'm the Maid with bosom cold.

A fate severe my suffering mind
To endless struggles has consign'd.
I feel a flame I must not own,
I love, yet every hope is flown;
Too strong to let my passions sway,
Too weak to teach it to obey,
I agonize, and then am told
That I'm the Maid with bosom cold.

The joy o'er all my looks exprest
Conceals a bosom ill at rest;
To balls and routes I haste away,
But only imitate the gay:
I jest at Love and mock his pow'r,
Yet feel his triumph every hour;
And lost to ev'ry bliss—am told
That I'm the Maid with bosom cold.

Unable from myself to fly,
I catch each word, I read each eye;
Antonio comes—I die with fear,
Lest others mark my falt'ring air
My eye perhaps too fondly gaz'd,
My tongue too much—too little prais'd;
Suspicion's trembling slave—I'm told
That I'm the Maid with bosom cold.

With anxious toil, with ceaseless care,
Content and careless I appear;
And mirth beneath another's eye,
Alone I heave the helpless sigh,
Hang musing o'er his image dear,
Feel on my cheek th' unbidden tear,
And think, ah! why should I be told
That I'm the Maid with bosom cold?

The flower may wave its foilage gay,
And flaunt it to the gairish day,
Unseen the while a canker's pow'r
May haste its honours to devour;
And thus, while vainly round me play
Youth's zephyr-breath, and Pleasure's ray,
My fate unknown, my tale untold,
Thus sinks the Maid with bosom cold.

Diversity.

A FEW years since James Malone, Esq. Mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz.—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, washball, scissors, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least upon the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire Malone's mayorality) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

THE following anecdote of Sir Sidney Smith is related by a Gentleman who attended him in Egypt: At that important moment, when the French were driven from the walls of Acre, the Pacha, in the first paroxism of joy and surprize, exclaimed, "Sir Sidney Smith shall be King of Acre." That gallant officer, seizing the opportunity, claimed the fulfilment of his promise, by requiring the reins of Government for *one day only*. This request was granted, and Sir Sidney devoted that day to opening the prisons, and liberating a number of unhappy victims of Turkish barbarity, who had long languished in those loathsome dungeons.

A DUELLIST OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

THE time of Elizabeth will always be memorable for illustrious characters, for the *age of chivalry* was not quite gone. The Queen did by no means approve of *duelling*; but she was so much struck with the following instance of bravery and high resentment, that she called the son of the nobleman who displayed it, her *young General*, and offered to stand godmother to him. Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, having the gout both in his hands and feet, received a challenge from a person who was scarcely his equal in point of rank, and which, being sent at such a time, could not be deemed the less *impertinent*. The high spirited nobleman was greatly exasperated; and to prevent a possibility of his courage being called in question, or his nice sense of honor or propriety being doubted, he offered to meet the person with a *piece* of a rapier *between his teeth*:—The matter of course dropt, and the challenger was regarded with contempt by the whole court.

RESIGNATION.

A CERTAIN gentleman (who has not been long dead) was so entirely resigned to, and dependent on, the will of Providence, that whatever accident happened to him, he not only said but thought it was all for the better. He was going from Ireland to England, when stepping into the packet boat, the entering rope broke, he fell into the pinnace, and shattered his leg: "well, said the honest gentleman, it is all for the better," (which was his constant expression.) His friends asked him, how he could think breaking his leg, and the loss of his voyage, which might be followed by that of a suit in chancery he was *going* to attend, could be for the better? "providence (replied he) knows best: I am still of opinion it was for the better." He was carried back; the packet boat sailed, foundered in her passage, and but one man was saved.

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